



General Assembly Security Council

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GENERAL

A/45/374
S/21431
3 August 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH AND
FRENCH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Item 32 of the provisional agenda*
THE SITUATION IN KAMPUCHEA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 3 August 1990 from the Permanent Representative of
Cambodia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to enclose herewith, for your information, the statement, dated 2 August 1990, of His Excellency Mr. Khieu Samphan, Vice-President of Cambodia in charge of Foreign Affairs, and President of the Democratic Kampuchea party (see annex).

I should be very grateful if you could have the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 32 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) THIOUNN Prasith
Permanent Representative

* A/45/150 and Corr.1.

ANNEX

Statement dated 2 August 1990 of the Vice-President of Cambodia
in charge of Foreign Affairs and President of the Democratic
Kampuchea party

1. The Democratic Kampuchea party, like the National Government of Cambodia and the Cambodian National Resistance, as well as the whole Cambodian people, would like to express once again their everlasting gratitude to the Governments of the ASEAN countries for their invaluable and firm support over the past nearly 12 years, which has been reaffirmed in the joint statement of the ASEAN Foreign Ministers issued at Jakarta on 23 July 1990, to the just cause of the Cambodian people for an independent, peaceful, neutral and non-aligned Cambodia and for the sacred right of the Cambodian people to self-determination.
2. The Democratic Kampuchea party fully supports the principled stance of ASEAN and the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council for a comprehensive political settlement of the Cambodian problem, a simultaneous settlement of the external and internal aspects that will ensure the withdrawal of all categories of Vietnamese forces from Cambodia, a cease-fire, the regrouping and the disarming of all the armed forces of the four Cambodian parties, and the holding of free and fair elections, all under the control and verification of an international control mechanism of the United Nations and an international peace-keeping force of the United Nations.
3. The Democratic Kampuchea party also fully supports the viewpoint of ASEAN and the five permanent members of the Security Council to set up a supreme national council, a unique legitimate body and source of authority in Cambodia in which, throughout the transitional period, national independence, sovereignty and unity would be enshrined, to co-operate with the United Nations in administering the country during that transitional period until the Cambodian people would be able to exercise their right to self-determination through free and fair elections under United Nations supervision.
4. The Democratic Kampuchea party firmly supports His Royal Highness Samdech Norodom Sihanouk to take up the presidency of the supreme national council.
5. The Democratic Kampuchea party would also like to express its support to the idea put forward by ASEAN and the five permanent members of the Security Council that "no Cambodian party should be allowed to seize or retain power through force of arms" and that "no Cambodian party should be dominant and no Cambodian party should be excluded".
6. In the spirit of national reconciliation and with a view to seeking a settlement that will restore as soon as possible independence and lasting peace and stability in Cambodia and ensure the peace, security and stability of South-East Asia and Asia-Pacific, the Democratic Kampuchean party is ready to attend the

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meeting of all the Cambodian parties within the framework of the Paris International Conference on Cambodia, as has been suggested by the Foreign Ministers of ASEAN during their annual meeting on 24 and 25 July 1990, in order to discuss the composition of the supreme national council in the spirit of compromise so as to establish as soon as possible the supreme national council.



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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Item 35 of the provisional agenda*
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 3 August 1990 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of the German Democratic Republic
to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith a statement issued on 2 August 1990 by the Foreign Minister of the German Democratic Republic (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 35 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dr. Kurt KUTSCHAN
Envoy Extraordinary and
Minister Plenipotentiary
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

* A/45/150 and Corr.1.

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ANNEX

Statement issued on 2 August 1990 by the Minister for
Foreign Affairs of the German Democratic Republic on
the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait

German Democratic Republic Foreign Minister Meckel is deeply concerned at the new aggravation of the situation in the Persian Gulf. He condemns the use of military force and calls upon Iraq immediately to withdraw its troops from Kuwaiti territory. Everything should be done to prevent an extension of the conflict. International disputes should, in the view of the Foreign Minister, be settled by way of negotiations respecting the sovereignty and territorial integrity.

The German Democratic Republic supports all initiatives that promote a political settlement of the conflict.



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3 August 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 3 AUGUST 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE
OF SOUTH AFRICA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE
SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to quote below for your information a statement issued by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. R. F. Botha, dated 3 August 1990 concerning the invasion by Iraqi forces of Kuwait.

"The South African Government has noted with grave concern the events that have taken place in Kuwait in the last 24 hours. The Government condemns the invasion by Iraqi forces of Kuwait.

These events are all the more regrettable in the face of the efforts made by a number of parties in the region to settle the Iraq/Kuwait dispute peacefully through negotiations. In the new spirit of conciliation now prevailing throughout the world, and based on South Africa's own successful experience in resolving disputes through negotiation, the South African Government calls on Iraq to cease all military actions, and to withdraw its troops from Kuwait immediately. Under no circumstances will the South African Government consider recognition of the so-called provisional Government installed by force in Kuwait."

I should be grateful if the statement could be circulated as an official document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Jeremy B. SHEARAR
Permanent Representative



Security Council

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S/21434
3 August 1990
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LETTER DATED 3 AUGUST 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF
QATAR TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

In my capacity as Chairman of the Arab Group for the month of August, I have the honour to enclose herewith the text of the resolution adopted on 3 August 1990 by the Extraordinary Session of the League of Arab States held in Cairo.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for this text to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dr. Hassan Ali Hussain AL-NI'MAH
Chairman of Arab Group
Ambassador Extraordinary
and Plenipotentiary
Permanent Representative
to the United Nations

Annex

Text of the resolution adopted on 3 August 1990 by the
Extraordinary Session of the Council of the League of
Arab States held at Cairo

The Council of the League of Arab States, at its Extraordinary Session held at Cairo on 11 Muharram A.H. 1411, corresponding to 2 August A.D. 1990,

In response to the request submitted by the State of Kuwait that an extraordinary session of the Council of the League should be held to consider the Iraqi aggression against it,

And in accordance with articles 5 and 6 of the Pact of the League of Arab States,

Article 2 of the Joint Defence and Economic Co-operation Treaty between the States of the Arab League,

And article 2 of the Arab Solidarity Pact adopted by the Third Arab Summit Conference, held at Casablanca,

DECIDES

1. To condemn the Iraqi aggression against the State of Kuwait, to reject any effects it might entail and to withhold recognition of its consequences.
2. To condemn the bloodshed and destruction of property.
3. To call upon Iraq to withdraw its forces immediately and unconditionally to their positions prior to 10 Muharram A.H. 1411, corresponding to 1 August A.D. 1990.
4. To refer the matter to Their Majesties, Their Highnesses and Their Excellencies the Arab Heads of State for consideration of the convening of an emergency summit meeting to discuss the aggression and examine ways of reaching a durable negotiated solution that is acceptable to the two parties concerned, that is inspired by the heritage of the Arab nation and by a spirit of brotherliness and solidarity and that is guided by the existing Arab legal system.
5. To emphasize its strong commitment to the maintenance of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of member States and to reaffirm its adhesion to those principles enshrined in the Pact of the League of Arab States relating to the non-use of force in the resolution of any conflicts that may arise among member States and to respect for their internal systems and the avoidance of any act aimed at altering them.
6. To reject strenuously any foreign intervention or attempt at intervention in Arab affairs.

7. To request the Secretary-General to follow-up the implementation of this resolution and to keep the Council informed of developments.
8. To regard its extraordinary session as unadjourned.



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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Item 35 of the provisional agenda*
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 3 August 1990 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of
the Permanent Mission of Madagascar to the United Nations
addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of a message dated 3 August 1990 addressed to you by His Excellency Mr. Didier Ratsiraka, the President of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 35 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Noël RAKOTONDRAMBOA
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

* A/45/150 and Corr.1.

ANNEX

Message dated 3 August 1990 from the President of the Democratic
Republic of Madagascar to the Secretary-General of the
United Nations

The Democratic Republic of Madagascar, like all States Members of the United Nations, wishes to express its profound concern at the serious developments affecting the relations of Kuwait and Iraq.

While welcoming the speed and relevance of the resolution adopted by the Security Council on the question, we cannot but condemn, on behalf of the universal principles of international law, the invasion of Kuwait like any infringement of the territorial integrity of a sovereign State, regardless of the reasons cited to justify such an offence.

We thus profoundly regret the lack of respect for the sovereignty of Kuwait on the part of its neighbour, Iraq.

We are all the more alarmed because this recent conflict adds further to the already entangled situation in the region of the Middle East, where cases involving the confiscation of territory and the occupation of parts of territory by States which can in no way justify the right to do so have been deplored.

Accordingly, we believe that it is time for the international community to undertake an overall settlement of the question of the Middle East, which is a source of instability and the denial of the fundamental rights of peoples, who must live there in peace and security.

The United Nations, in our view, now has the necessary means to put an end to the possibilities for invasion, occupation and conflict leading to violations of the sovereignty of States and the rights of the peoples of the Middle East.



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S/21436
3 August 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 3 AUGUST 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF
IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of a statement by a spokesman of the Revolution Command Council of the Republic of Iraq concerning the withdrawal of Iraqi forces from Kuwait on Sunday, 5 August 1990.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdul Amir A. AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

A spokesman for the Revolution Command Council (RCC) has stated as follows:

The statement previously issued by the RCC was unequivocal in setting forth the reasons and circumstances that prompted Iraq to come to the rescue of the Provisional Free Government of Kuwait. Our forces performed their honourable national and pan-Arab duties of assisting our people in Kuwait and maintaining security and stability with a very high degree of loyalty and discipline that was witnessed by all circles, including the most hostile. On the basis of the statement of the RCC yesterday concerning the mission of our valiant forces and in accordance with an understanding with the Provisional Free Government of Kuwait, a plan has been drawn up for a start to be made to the withdrawal of those forces, in accordance with a timetable, with effect from the day after tomorrow, Sunday, 5 August, as long as there emerges no threat to the security of Kuwait or of Iraq.

We declare and we affirm to our people and our glorious Arab nation that in doing this we do not intend to conform with the empty clamour that has issued from here or there on the part of tendentious parties to which we accord no appreciable weight. We are only adhering to our principles and acting in a manner consistent with ourselves and with the duty performed by our valiant forces, in accordance with the RCC statement of yesterday.

Any party, great or small or of whatever complexion, that allows itself to be seduced into interfering with Kuwait or Iraq is warned that it will be met with a decisive stance and handled with the greatest severity.

It must be stressed that there can be no return to a bygone era after the sun of pride and dignity had risen in Kuwait, and the present and future relationship between Kuwait and Iraq will be determined by the people of Kuwait and the people of Iraq alone.



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4 August 1990
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LETTER DATED 4 AUGUST 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF KUWAIT
TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to convey to you the following:

Kuwait, in rejecting wholesale and in their various details the mendacious claims concerning the reasons and circumstances which prompted the brutal Iraqi aggression and invasion and the conditions laid down for withdrawal from Kuwaiti territory contained in the statement of the spokesman of the Iraqi Revolution Command Council annexed to the letter of 3 August 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq addressed to you, would like to stress the following facts:

1. The Iraqi aggression and invasion was directed at the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Kuwait and at its lawful system of government under the leadership of His Highness Sheikh Jaber Al-Ahmad Al-Jaber Al Sabah, Amir of the State of Kuwait.
2. The sole conditions for withdrawal are those contained in Security Council resolution 660 (1990), of 2 August 1990, namely that it should be an immediate and unconditional withdrawal to the positions in which the forces were located on 1 August 1990.
3. Any effects following on the Iraqi aggression are rejected, its consequences are not recognized, and all of its effects must be removed.
4. Kuwait adheres fully to the international agreements concluded with Iraq, including the exchange of notes of 1932 and the agreement of 1963, which was deposited with the League of Arab States and with the United Nations and which confirms the boundary lines agreed upon in 1932.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad A. ABULHASAN
Permanent Representative

UNITED
NATIONS



Security Council

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S/21438
4 August 1990
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ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 4 AUGUST 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF KUWAIT
TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I should like to inform you that Kuwait welcomes Security Council resolution 660 (1990) and of its determination to adhere to its provisions. At the same time, it stresses the need for the commitment of all the parties concerned to its immediate implementation.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad A. ABULHASAN
Permanent Representative



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S/21439
5 August 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 5 AUGUST 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF
KUWAIT TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I should like to convey to you the following:

The extent to which the Iraqi régime has violated the Charter of the United Nations, international law and custom and the principles of human rights with its aggression against Kuwait and its occupation of the country, which have been condemned by Security Council resolution 660 (1990), has become clearly evident to all. The aggressive and invading Iraqi forces began, from the first hours of their occupation of Kuwait, to adopt a number of inhuman measures and practices against the Kuwaiti people, its resources, those things that it holds most sacred and its property. The pace of these savage practices has increased with the increasing resistance of the Kuwaiti people and its refusal to accept and to co-operate with the occupation forces and their aggressive and expansionist schemes.

The inhuman practices have reached a peak of severity in that they have now become concentrated, with evident fanaticism, in an attempt to intimidate the Kuwaiti people for the purpose of compelling it to co-operate with the puppet government installed by the occupation, forcing citizens to leave their homes and places of residence. Examples of such practices, which are an affront to mankind and which violate all the values of Islam and of civilization, the principles of human rights and the relevant Geneva Convention, are as follows:

1. Invasion and desecration of houses of worship.
2. Searching and ransacking of homes and intrusion on the privacy of their occupants.
3. Looting of all public and private facilities, such as the Central Bank, commercial banks and places of public business.
4. Clearing of warehouses and co-operative societies of foodstuffs with a view to causing starvation among citizens.
5. Theft of public and private vehicles and their removal to Iraq.

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These inhuman practices, which have the aim of replacing Kuwaiti citizens with Iraqi citizens, are a flagrant violation of all international conventions relating to the protection of civilian persons. We call upon you, in accordance with the responsibilities entrusted to you under the Charter, to take all the necessary measures to ensure the protection and security of the Kuwaiti people under occupation and to prevent the Iraqi occupation forces from carrying out their brutal schemes.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad A. ABULHASAN
Permanent Representative



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LETTER DATED 5 AUGUST 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF KUWAIT
TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of a statement issued by the Permanent Mission of Kuwait to the United Nations:

"The Permanent Mission of Kuwait to the United Nations rejects the so-called new Government of Kuwait set up by the aggressor Iraqi régime. It affirms that the Kuwaiti people cannot pay any heed to this alleged Government because it is one of the accretions imposed on Kuwait by the invasion of the criminal Iraqi régime, which has been condemned by the entire world. The Permanent Mission affirms its loyalty to the Government of His Highness the Amir of Kuwait, Sheikh Jaber Al-Ahmad Al-Jaber Al Sabah, headed by His Highness the Heir Apparent and Prime Minister, Sheikh Saad Al-Abdulla Al-Salem Al Sabah, and to the members of his Cabinet, who are exercising their functions.

The Mission warns against any dealings with the so-called free Government of Kuwait and against relations with it of any kind whatever, since it is merely a means of deluding Arab and world public opinion into alleviating the pressure on Iraq and of plundering Kuwait's resources and occupying its territory."

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad A. ABULHASAN
Permanent Representative



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6 August 1990

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Canada, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Finland,
France, Malaysia, United Kingdom of Great Britain
and Northern Ireland, United States of America
and Zaire: draft resolution

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 660 (1990) of 2 August 1990,

Deeply concerned that that resolution has not been implemented and that the invasion by Iraq of Kuwait continues with further loss of human life and material destruction,

Determined to bring the invasion and occupation of Kuwait by Iraq to an end and to restore the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Kuwait,

Noting that the legitimate Government of Kuwait has expressed its readiness to comply with resolution 660 (1990),

Mindful of its responsibilities under the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security,

Affirming the inherent right of individual or collective self-defence, in response to the armed attack by Iraq against Kuwait, in accordance with Article 51 of the Charter,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. Determines that Iraq so far has failed to comply with paragraph 2 of resolution 660 (1990) and has usurped the authority of the legitimate Government of Kuwait;

2. Decides, as a consequence, to take the following measures to secure compliance of Iraq with paragraph 2 of resolution 660 (1990) and to restore the authority of the legitimate Government of Kuwait;

3. Decides that all States shall prevent:

(a) The import into their territories of all commodities and products originating in Iraq or Kuwait exported therefrom after the date of the present resolution;

(b) Any activities by their nationals or in their territories which would promote or are calculated to promote the export or trans-shipment of any commodities or products from Iraq or Kuwait; and any dealings by their nationals or their flag vessels or in their territories in any commodities or products originating in Iraq or Kuwait and exported therefrom after the date of the present resolution, including in particular any transfer of funds to Iraq or Kuwait for the purposes of such activities or dealings;

(c) The sale or supply by their nationals or from their territories or using their flag vessels of any commodities or products, including weapons or any other military equipment, whether or not originating in their territories but not including supplies intended strictly for medical purposes, and, in humanitarian circumstances, foodstuffs, to any person or body in Iraq or Kuwait or to any person or body for the purposes of any business carried on in or operated from Iraq or Kuwait, and any activities by their nationals or in their territories which promote or are calculated to promote such sale or supply of such commodities or products;

4. Decides that all States shall not make available to the Government of Iraq or to any commercial, industrial or public utility undertaking in Iraq or Kuwait, any funds or any other financial or economic resources and shall prevent their nationals and any persons within their territories from removing from their territories or otherwise making available to that Government or to any such undertaking any such funds or resources and from remitting any other funds to persons or bodies within Iraq or Kuwait, except payments exclusively for strictly medical or humanitarian purposes and, in humanitarian circumstances, foodstuffs;

5. Calls upon all States, including States non-members of the United Nations, to act strictly in accordance with the provisions of the present resolution notwithstanding any contract entered into or licence granted before the date of the present resolution;

6. Decides to establish, in accordance with rule 28 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, a Committee of the Security Council consisting of all the members of the Council, to undertake the following tasks and to report on its work to the Council with its observations and recommendations:

(a) To examine the reports on the progress of the implementation of the present resolution which will be submitted by the Secretary-General;

(b) To seek from all States further information regarding the action taken by them concerning the effective implementation of the provisions laid down in the present resolution;

7. Calls upon all States to co-operate fully with the Committee in the fulfilment of its task, including supplying such information as may be sought by the Committee in pursuance of the present resolution;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to provide all necessary assistance to the Committee and to make the necessary arrangements in the Secretariat for the purpose;

9. Decides that, notwithstanding paragraphs 4 through 8 above, nothing in the present resolution shall prohibit assistance to the legitimate Government of Kuwait, and calls upon all States:

(a) To take appropriate measures to protect assets of the legitimate Government of Kuwait and its agencies;

(b) Not to recognize any régime set up by the occupying Power;

10. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Council on the progress of the implementation of the present resolution, the first report to be submitted within thirty days;

11. Decides to keep this item on its agenda and to continue its efforts to put an early end to the invasion by Iraq.



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6 August 1990
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ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 6 AUGUST 1990 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I.
OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF THE LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA TO
THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE
SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a statement issued by the
People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison and International
Co-operation.

I should be grateful if you would have the statement circulated as a document
of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ali Sunni MUNTASSER
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

Annex

Statement of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau
for Foreign Liaison and International Co-operation

The Government of Chad has recently redoubled its efforts in its political propaganda campaign with the allegation that Libya is planning aggression against it across the Chadian-Sudanese borders. This is being done by means of the repeated statements made by Chadian officials in diplomatic contacts and through the exploitation of the information media.

We should like to stress that these allegations are groundless and that Libya has no intention of ever engaging in aggression against Chad. It is, on the contrary, striving to develop more fraternal relations with Chad, and it is irrevocably committed to peace. Our brothers in Chad are, however, unresponsive to the efforts being made to establish an appropriate climate and are determined to poison the atmosphere, to maintain the state of tension in the region and to create a spirit of enmity.

All are fully aware that the occurrences on the Chadian borders, including the confrontation along the Chadian-Sudanese borders being waged by Chadian sessionists from the N'Djamena régime, are no more than an extension of the civil war and the intra-Chadian conflict, and that we are in no way associated with them. Libya can only be responsible for its own borders with Chad, and it assumes no responsibility for occurrences on Chad's borders with other States.

The course being pursued by Chad, which remains unchanged, which is not in conformity with the relevant international covenants and norms and which is unresponsive to the African efforts being made, serves only the enemies of the Libyan and Chadian peoples and the enemies of Africa.



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LETTER DATED 6 AUGUST 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF
KUWAIT TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE
SECURITY COUNCIL

On instructions from my Government, I should like to inform you of the developments that have taken place in regard to the matter of the withdrawal of Iraqi forces from Kuwaiti territory.

The date fixed for the withdrawal of those forces to begin having passed, my Government would like to state that there is absolutely no truth in Iraq's statement that its forces have begun to withdraw. What has been depicted as a withdrawal was, on the contrary, a misrepresentation. The mechanized units that have been seen, moreover, are none other than the Kuwaiti military mechanized units captured by the brutal Iraqi invasion forces, which they are in the process of transporting to Iraq.

The Iraqi aggression has not restricted itself to falsification but has also extended to ruthlessness and intimidation. With regard to the behaviour and conduct of the occupation forces, their repression of the civilian population, both citizens and residents, has been stepped up as a result of the increasing popular resistance against the aggressor.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad A. ABULHASAN
Permanent Representative



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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
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Items 71, 142 and 144 of the
provisional agenda*
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING
OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY
DEVELOPMENT AND STRENGTHENING OF
GOOD-NEIGHBOURLINESS BETWEEN STATES
PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES
BETWEEN STATES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 6 August 1990 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the
Permanent Mission of Italy to the United Nations addressed to the
Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit the text, in English and French, of the statement issued by the Twelve States members of the European Community on the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait on Saturday, 4 August 1990 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under items 71, 142 and 144 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mario SCIALOJA
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

* A/45/150 and Corr.1.

ANNEX

Statement issued by the Twelve States members of the European
Community on Iraq's invasion of Kuwait

The Community and its member States reiterate their unreserved condemnation of the brutal Iraqi invasion of Kuwait and their demand for an immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Iraqi forces from the territory of Kuwait, already expressed in their statement of 2 August.

They consider groundless and unacceptable the reasons provided by the Iraqi Government to justify the military aggression against Kuwait, and they will refrain from any act that may be considered as implicit recognition of authorities imposed in Kuwait by the invaders.

In order to safeguard the interests of the legitimate Government of Kuwait, they have decided to take steps to protect all assets belonging directly or indirectly to the State of Kuwait.

The Community and its member States confirm their full support for United Nations Security Council resolution 660 and call upon Iraq to comply with the provisions of that resolution. If the Iraqi authorities fail so to comply, the Community and its member States will work for, support and implement a Security Council resolution to introduce mandatory and comprehensive sanctions.

As of now, they have decided to adopt the following:

- (a) An embargo on oil imports from Iraq and Kuwait;
- (b) Appropriate measures aimed at freezing Iraqi assets in the territory of member States;
- (c) An embargo on sales of arms and other military equipment to Iraq;
- (d) The suspension of any co-operation in the military sphere with Iraq;
- (e) The suspension of technical and scientific co-operation with Iraq;
- (f) The suspension of the application to Iraq of the System of Generalized Preferences.

The Community and its member States reiterate their firm conviction that disputes between States should be settled by peaceful means and are prepared to participate in any effort to defuse the tension in the area.

They are in close contact with the Governments of several Arab countries and follow with utmost attention the discussion within the Arab League and the Gulf Co-operation Council. They hope that Arab initiatives will contribute to the restoration of international legality and of the legitimate Government of Kuwait.

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The Community and its member States are ready to lend their full support to such initiatives and to efforts to resolve by negotiations the differences between the States concerned.

The Community and its member States are carefully monitoring the situation of Economic Community nationals in Iraq and in Kuwait; they maintain strict co-ordination in order to guarantee their safety.



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S/21445
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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Item 35 of the provisional agenda*
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 3 August 1990 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of Argentina to the United Nations addressed to the
Secretary-General

I have the honour to enclose the text of the press release issued by the Argentine Government on 2 August 1990 concerning the invasion of Kuwait by Iraq (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 35 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Alfredo CHIARADIA
Deputy Permanent Representative
to the United Nations
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

* A/45/150 and Corr.1.

A/45/384
S/21445
English
Page 2

ANNEX

Press release issued by the Argentine Government
on 2 August 1990

The Argentine Government has heard with great concern the news of the invasion and occupation of Kuwait by Iraqi military units, which constitutes a breach of international peace and security and a serious disturbance of the political balance in the region.

In this respect, and with a view to the restoration of the situation that prevailed before this armed intervention, the Argentine Government, endorsing the terms of resolution 660 (1990), adopted unanimously by the Security Council, calls for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the Iraqi forces to the positions they occupied on 1 August and urges the countries, once this condition has been met, to initiate negotiations aimed at settling their differences by peaceful means.



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/.1446
6 August 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

LETTER DATED 6 AUGUST 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE
OF PARAGUAY TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE
SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that a communication issued today by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs expressed:

"condemnation of the aggression committed by the Republic of Iraq against the State of Kuwait. The invasion of the neighbouring State's territory violates the generally recognized fundamental principles of international law, as well as the express provisions of the Charter of the United Nations".

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Alfredo CAÑETE
Permanent Representative of Paraguay
to the United Nations



General Assembly Security Council

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GENERAL

A/45/385
S/21447
6 August 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Items 35 and 57 of the provisional agenda*
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST
CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL (BIOLOGICAL)
WEAPONS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 6 August 1990 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the
Permanent Mission of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the
Secretary-General

On instructions of my Government, I have the honour to convey herewith a statement by the Government of Israel concerning the recent misrepresentation of Israel's position concerning the use of chemical weapons.

1. Israel is a signatory to the 1925 Geneva Protocol which forbids the use of chemical weapons. Israel adheres strictly to the Protocol.
2. Israel supports the concept of a chemical-weapons-free zone in the Middle East. Our proposal on this matter was first put forward by Prime Minister Shamir at the special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament in June 1988. Foreign Minister Arens raised the proposal at the Paris Conference in January 1989. Israel is prepared to enter negotiations on this issue at any time.
3. Recently Israel joined the Conference on Disarmament as a non-member State. In this manner, Israel joins the international effort to draft a chemical weapons convention which will be universally accepted by all States and will provide a solution to the special security problems faced by Israel.

* A/45/150 and Corr.1.

A/45/385
S/21447
English
Page 2

I have the honour to request that the present letter be issued as an official document of the General Assembly, under items 35 and 57 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Johanan BEIN
Ambassador
Acting Permanent Representative



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21448*
10 August 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

Letter dated 6 August 1990 from the Permanent Representative of
Egypt to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to enclose the text of the communiqué issued in Cairo by the nineteenth ministerial Conference of the Organization of the Islamic Conference concerning the Iraq-Kuwait crisis.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Amre MOUSSA
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

* Reissued for technical reasons.

Annex

Communiqué concerning the Iraq-Kuwait crisis

The Conference took note, with profound regret, of the tragic events that had occurred between two States Members of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, Iraq and Kuwait, at the very moment when there was every reason to hope that the direct contacts established thanks to fraternal and sincere Arab initiatives, aimed at limiting the crisis between the two fraternal countries and reaching a peaceful settlement of the conflict between them, were about to yield speedy results.

The Conference supports the communiqué issued on this subject by the Secretary-General of the Organization on 2 August 1990.

The Conference condemns the Iraqi aggression against Kuwait, rejects and declares null and void the consequences stemming therefrom, and calls on the Iraqi forces to withdraw immediately from Kuwaiti territory and fall back on the positions they occupied before 1 August 1990, and to comply with the principles of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, particularly those relating to the peaceful settlement of disputes between member States and non-interference in the internal affairs of countries. It also calls on the two countries to respect the principle of good neighbourliness, the inadmissibility of any attempt to change a country's system of government by force, respect for the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of all countries and inadmissibility of recourse to the use or threat of the use of force against the territorial integrity and security and political independence of any member State. The Conference learned that the Iraqi Government had proclaimed its intention of withdrawing its armed forces from Kuwait, and will monitor Iraq's unconditional compliance with this commitment. The Conference expresses its support for the lawful Government of Kuwait and its Amir, His Excellency Sheikh Jaber Al-Ahmad Al-Jaber Al Sabah, President of the fifth session of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, as well as its full solidarity with the Amir of Kuwait and the Kuwaiti people and Government.



General Assembly Security Council

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GENERAL

A/45/386
S/21449
6 August 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Item 35 of the provisional
agenda*
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 5 August 1990 from the Permanent Representative of
Japan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a statement issued on 5 August 1990 by the Chief Cabinet Secretary of Japan on the invasion of Kuwait by Iraqi forces (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 35 of the provisional agenda, and the Security Council.

(Signed) Yoshio HATANO
Ambassador Extraordinary
and Plenipotentiary
Permanent Representative of
Japan to the United Nations

* A/45/150 and Corr.1.

ANNEX

Statement issued on 5 August 1990 by the Chief Cabinet Secretary
of the Government of Japan on the invasion of Kuwait by Iraqi
forces

The Government of Japan, from the standpoint that international conflicts must be resolved peacefully, strongly condemns the invasion of Kuwait by the Iraqi forces and urges once again the Government of Iraq to comply immediately with the United Nations Security Council resolution 660.

The Government of Japan, from this standpoint, has decided to take the following measures, in addition to the measures it has taken to protect Kuwaiti assets in Japan:

- (a) To embargo oil imports from Iraq and Kuwait;
- (b) To embargo exports to Iraq and Kuwait;
- (c) To take appropriate measures to suspend investments, loans and other capital transactions with Iraq and Kuwait;
- (d) To freeze economic co-operation to Iraq.

The Government of Japan, when a resolution on sanctions is approved by the Security Council, will faithfully implement this resolution.

The Government of Japan will continue to take necessary steps to ensure safety of Japanese nationals in that region.

The Government of Japan wholeheartedly supports international efforts to resolve the problem through negotiations.



Security Council

Distr.
GENERALS/21450
6 August 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

Letter dated 6 August 1990 from the Permanent Representative of
Kuwait to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, I hereby inform you that the occupation forces of the treacherous Iraqi régime are terrorizing Kuwaiti civilians, a large number of whom have been transferred to Baghdad. They are also ransacking residential neighbourhoods in search of Iraqi dissidents resident in Kuwait. Moreover, the Iraqi Air Force has conducted raids on residential areas in Kuwait with a view to breaking the resistance the Kuwaiti people has offered, despite the limited means at its disposal, to this barbarous invasion.

Accordingly, I request you, on behalf of the Kuwaiti Government, to take firm and prompt action and to spare no effort to put an end to the brutal practices of the Iraqi occupation authorities and protect the lives and safety of civilians, both nationals and foreign residents.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad A. ABULHASAN
Permanent Representative



General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/387
S/21451
7 August 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: RUSSIAN

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Item 35 of the provisional agenda*
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 3 August 1990 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of the Union of Soviet Socialist
Republics to the United Nations addressed to the
Secretary-General

I have the honour to enclose the text of the statement made by the Soviet Government on 2 August 1990 concerning the invasion of Kuwait by Iraq.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its attachment circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 35 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) V. V. LOZINSKIY
Acting Permanent Representative
of the USSR to the United Nations

* A/45/150 and Corr.1.

ANNEX

Statement by the Soviet Government

Recently, relations between Iraq and Kuwait have sharply deteriorated. In an effort to settle the disputes between the two parties, a high-level meeting between Kuwait and Iraq took place, but yielded no results. In the morning of 2 August, Iraq's troops invaded the territory of the neighbouring State of Kuwait. The Soviet Union's position is that no disputes, however difficult they may be to resolve, justify the use of force. Such a course of events radically contradicts the interests of the Arab States, creates new, additional obstacles to a settlement of the conflict situations in the Middle East and runs counter to the positive trends of improvement in international life.

The Soviet Government is convinced that the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the Iraqi troops from Kuwaiti territory would help to eliminate the dangerous tension that has built up in the Persian Gulf. The sovereignty, national independence and territorial integrity of the State of Kuwait must be fully restored and protected.

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21452
7 August 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

Letter dated 7 August 1990 from the Deputy Prime Minister
and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Kuwait addressed to
the Secretary-General

I wish to express to you our deep gratitude for the interest you have taken in the difficult situation we are passing through, the evolution of which you have been monitoring on a continuous basis, and to thank you for communicating to us the text of resolution 661 (1990).

We welcome this resolution, which we cannot but endorse, and we wish to express on behalf of the Government and people of Kuwait our hope that you will continue to take the same interest and extend to us the same support by ensuring the effective implementation of the resolution, which is aimed at ensuring the immediate, total and unconditional withdrawal of the Iraqi occupation forces from Kuwaiti territory and the restoration of Kuwait's sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity.

I wish also to inform you that the Iraqi forces of aggression have taken Draconian, brutal and inhuman measures against peaceful civilians, and have not hesitated to resort to armed force to conduct air raids against residential districts, sparing neither houses nor places of worship and shops. Likewise, the Iraqi aggressor has sent in many members of what it calls the people's army, who are in fact Iraqis dressed by it in Kuwaiti national dress, an imposture designed to permit their deployment in the residential districts in order to strengthen its grip over Kuwait and intimidate the Kuwaiti and other inhabitants. Moreover, the Iraqi forces of aggression have arrested a number of Kuwaiti nationals and others, and transferred them to Baghdad. For all these reasons, I have deemed it appropriate to communicate directly to you this information which bears witness to the unspeakable ordeal the treacherous Iraqi occupiers are inflicting on the Kuwaiti people. Accordingly, I request you to take all measures you deem necessary to put an end to these barbaric practices and free our homeland from the clutches of this cruel occupier.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

Sabah Al-Ahmad Al-Jaber AL SABAH
Deputy Prime Minister and
Minister for Foreign Affairs



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21453
7 August 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 7 AUGUST 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT MISSION OF
SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE
SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Mission of St. Kitts and Nevis to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General and has the honour to submit the following statement from the Right Honourable Dr. Kennedy A. Simmonds, Prime Minister of St. Kitts and Nevis.

"The Government of St. Kitts and Nevis has received with deep concern reports of the invasion of Kuwait by Iraqi Military Forces.

The Government of St. Kitts and Nevis condemns this act of aggression against a small state, and considers it a flagrant violation of the Charter of the United Nations. We are convinced that this dastardly act can have grave implications for international peace and security, and for the development of small states, and that it further emphasizes the vulnerability of small states.

We call for immediate and unconditional withdrawal of all invading troops from the territory of Kuwait, and call on the Government of Iraq to settle its differences with Kuwait by peaceful means and in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations."

The Permanent Mission of St. Kitts and Nevis to the United Nations has the honour to request that this document be circulated as a document of the United Nations Security Council.



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21454
7 August 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 7 AUGUST 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT MISSION OF
SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE
SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Mission of St. Kitts and Nevis to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General and has the honour to submit the following statement from the Right Honourable Dr. Kennedy A. Simmonds, Prime Minister of St. Kitts and Nevis.

"Heads of Government have received with much concern the Report that Iraqi Troops had invaded neighbouring Kuwait, a small state, deposing the government of that country and setting up what it has called a provisional government.

The Heads considered this action by Iraq a flagrant violation of the Charter of the United Nations and an assault on the principle of the settlement of disputes by peaceful means. They called for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the invading troops from the territory of Kuwait. They reiterated the importance of full respect for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of States, and of the settlement of inter-state disputes without resort to the threat of or use of force. They called on the Government of Iraq to cease its aggression and settle its differences with Kuwait by peaceful means, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations."

Participating in this summit were the Governments of Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, and Trinidad and Tobago.

The Permanent Mission of St. Kitts and Nevis has the honour to request that this document be circulated as a document of the United Nations Security Council.



General Assembly Security Council

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GENERAL

A/45/389
S/21455
7 August 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Forty-fifth session

Items 23, 29, 32, 34, 35, 46, 54, 58

82 and 110 of the provisional agenda*

QUESTION OF PALESTINE

THE SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN AND ITS
IMPLICATIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE
AND SECURITY

THE SITUATION IN KAMPUCHEA

POLICIES OF APARTHEID OF THE
GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH AFRICA

THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST
CONSEQUENCES OF THE PROLONGATION OF THE
ARMED CONFLICT BETWEEN IRAN AND IRAQ
CONCLUSION OF EFFECTIVE INTERNATIONAL
ARRANGEMENTS TO ASSURE NON-NUCLEAR
STATES AGAINST THE USE OR THREAT OF
USE OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS

GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT
DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC
CO-OPERATION

OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH
COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 1 August 1990 from the Permanent Representative
of Malaysia to the United Nations addressed to the
Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith, on behalf of the delegations of Malaysia, Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand, members of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN), the Joint Communiqué of the Twenty-third ASEAN Ministerial Meeting, which was recently held at Jakarta on 24 and 25 July 1990 (see annex).

* A/45/150 and Corr.1.

A/45/389

S/21455

English

Page 2

I should be grateful if you could arrange to have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under items 23, 29, 32, 34, 35, 46, 54, 58, 82 and 110 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) RAZALI Ismail
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of Malaysia
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Joint communiqué of the Twenty-third ASEAN Ministerial
Meeting, held at Jakarta, on 24 and 25 July 1990

INTRODUCTION

1. The Twenty-third Ministerial Meeting of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) was held at Jakarta on 24 and 25 July 1990. The meeting was formally opened by His Excellency President Soeharto of the Republic of Indonesia.

2. The meeting was attended by: His Royal Highness Prince Mohamed Bolkiah, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Brunei Darussaleem; His Excellency Mr. Ali Alatas, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia; His Excellency Dato' Haji Abu Hassan bin Haji Omar, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Malaysia; His Excellency Mr. Raul S. Manglapus, Secretary of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of the Philippines; His Excellency Mr. Wong Kan Seng, Minister for Foreign Affairs and Community Development of Singapore; His Excellency Air Chief Marshal Siddhi Savetsila, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Thailand and their respective delegations.

3. His Excellency Mr. Rusli Noor, Secretary-General for the ASEAN secretariat and his staff also attended the meeting.

4. His Excellency Mr. Michael Somare, Minister for Foreign Affairs and 1 ade of Papua New Guinea, attended the open session as observer.

5. His Excellency Mr. Ali Alatas, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia chaired the Meeting. His Excellency Dato' Haji Ahr Hassan bin Haji Omar, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Malaysia, was elected Vice Chairman.

OPENING ADDRESS

6. In his opening address, His Excellency President Soeharto of the Republic of Indonesia stated, inter alia, that the ASEAN Ministerial Meeting was being held in the midst of profound global change and transition. It was also a time of challenge as well as of new opportunity within the ongoing process of détente and conciliation between the major Powers and their respective alliances. The President stressed that the political and economic transformations that continued to unfold in Europe would have far-reaching ramifications for future relations among States not confined to the continent alone. The President emphasized that ASEAN, in facing these global changes, needed to maintain a commensurate capacity for dynamic adaptation and to preserve at all times a clear and unified sense of purpose. It was therefore pertinent that the present meeting was not only a routine event, but a time for ASEAN to seize the opportunity to assess particularly and comprehensively its position, interest and objectives within a regional and global context.

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REVIEW OF THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION

7. The Foreign Ministers noted that the world had changed dramatically in the intervening 12 months between the 22nd and 23rd ASEAN Ministerial Meeting. Europe had undergone a radical transformation with the dismantling of the Berlin Wall and the democratization of the East European countries. German unification portended a whole new European architecture. East-West relations had improved beyond the level of détente, as aid for East European economies, including the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, was being actively considered by the West. The relationship between the Warsaw Pact and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) was undergoing rapid changes. The USSR had redirected its attention towards domestic problems. Plagued by persistent trade and budget deficits, the United States of America was reassessing its global presence and calling upon its allies to share the financial burden of their defense.

8. The Foreign Ministers felt that it was imperative for ASEAN, in taking cognizance of the above developments, to adopt a more flexible and forward-looking approach to prepare itself for the challenges of the 1990s and, in particular, to strengthen itself and intensify intra-ASEAN co-operation.

9. The ASEAN Foreign Ministers recommend that, pursuant to the decision of the Heads of State or Government at the Manila Summit in 1987 and in view of the rapid changes presently taking place in the world, it would be desirable to prepare for the next summit. They noted that careful preparation would have to be made to ensure a successful summit.

10. The Foreign Ministers agreed that the ASEAN secretariat should develop a capability to conduct annually an exercise to produce an ASEAN Macroeconomic Outlook (AMO) for the consideration of ASEAN ministers at their meetings. They requested the Secretary-General of the ASEAN secretariat to pursue the immediate implementation of the AMO project.

CAMBODIA

11. The Foreign Ministers reviewed and assessed the latest developments on the Cambodian question and the continuing efforts to find a comprehensive, just and durable solution. They reaffirmed that such a solution could only be achieved by thoroughly preparing the resumption of the negotiating process of the Paris International Conference on Cambodia and not by military means. However, they noted with regret that the conflicting parties themselves so far have not sufficiently shown the necessary political will for a negotiated settlement.

12. The inability of the conflicting parties to seize the opportunity provided by the Informal Meeting on Cambodia at Jakarta, on 26 February to 1 March 1990, was one of the latest proofs of how inherently intricate the Cambodian question has been, and with the unsuccessful conclusion of the Informal Meeting on Cambodia, the momentum of the efforts to seek a negotiated settlement has suffered a drawback. However, they were of the view that the Informal Meeting on Cambodia, which was meant to revive the interrupted negotiating process of the Paris International

Conference on Cambodia did achieve considerable progress in formulating a set of principles that would have enabled the conflicting parties to move forward in their efforts to achieve a comprehensive, just and durable solution.

13. The Foreign Ministers welcomed the efforts of the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council. In addition, they appreciated the efforts aimed at reviving the negotiating process by Thailand and Japan that led to the Tokyo meeting on 4 and 5 June 1990. They have also followed with appreciation the continuing efforts by Australia.

14. The Foreign Ministers expressed their concern that, if the present deteriorating situation is allowed to continue, the comprehensive settlement of the Cambodian question could become more difficult to achieve. They stressed that any future efforts to revive the negotiating process should take into account the results of the ongoing regional approaches and consultations among the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council and should lead to the early convening of the Paris International Conference on Cambodia.

15. The ASEAN Foreign Ministers urged all Cambodian parties to intensify their efforts to reach an agreement on the creation of the supreme national council, consisting of representative individuals with authority among the Cambodian people representing all shades of political opinion. They were of the view that such a supreme national council should be the embodiment of the independence, sovereignty and unity of Cambodia and should occupy Cambodia's seat at the United Nations after it is formed. The ASEAN Foreign Ministers expressed the hope that such a supreme national council would be constituted by the time the forty-fifth session of the United Nations General Assembly is convened. They expressed the view that the representation of Cambodia at the United Nations is a delicate political question and that attempts to change the representation of Cambodia at this time, in the absence of an acceptable supreme national council, would set back the search for a comprehensive political solution to the Cambodian problem.

16. The Foreign Ministers expressed their appreciation to the international community for its continued support to the National Government of Cambodia in the United Nations and other international forums. The Foreign Ministers also acknowledged the contribution made by all concerned countries in the sustained efforts in seeking a comprehensive political solution to the Cambodian problem. They hoped that the international community would continue to co-operate with ASEAN in the common efforts to seek a comprehensive, just and durable solution to the Cambodian problem.

17. They recorded their gratitude to His Excellency Mr. Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, the United Nations Secretary-General, for his efforts in finding a comprehensive, just and durable settlement of the Cambodian problem. They also expressed their thanks to His Excellency Mr. Rafeeuddin Ahmed, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs in South-East Asia, and welcomed his presence at the Twenty-third ASEAN Ministerial Meeting.

18. The Foreign Ministers noted with appreciation the continuing efforts of the Ad Hoc Committee of the International Conference on Kampuchea towards a comprehensive political settlement.

INDOCHINESE ASYLUM SEEKERS

19. The Foreign Ministers reviewed the latest situation of the Indochinese asylum seekers in the ASEAN countries concerned. They expressed their concern over the unabated flow of these peoples. This continuing influx has imposed tremendous cost and created severe socio-economic, political and security problems for the countries of temporary refuge. It has also developed into a cause of tension not only between the countries of temporary refuge and countries of origin but also, between the countries of temporary refuge and third countries.
20. The Foreign Ministers reaffirmed that their commitment to the Comprehensive Plan of Action adopted at the International Conference on Indochinese Refugees, held at Geneva in June 1989, is subject to a durable solution of the boat people problem within the agreed time-frame. The humanitarian solution to this problem lies in the balanced and co-ordinated implementation of all the provisions of the Comprehensive Plan of Action.
21. The Foreign Ministers noted that the resettlement of pre-cut-off date arrivals has met the target set for the first year of the implementation of the Comprehensive Plan of Action and the expansion of the Orderly Departure Programme. In this connection, they expressed appreciation to all countries concerned for their co-operation. They, however, emphasized that gains in these two areas and in the very limited voluntary repatriation have been more than offset by the unrelenting arrivals.
22. The Foreign Ministers expressed their deep concern that one year after the adoption of the Comprehensive Plan of Action, the countries of temporary refuge have not experienced any amelioration of the intolerable burden they bear. Instead, they have been pressured to continue to provide temporary refuge, while fundamental elements of the Comprehensive Plan of Action have not been addressed. The Foreign Ministers emphasized that they can no longer accept Viet Nam's plea of its inability to deter clandestine departures. They can also no longer accept the continued opposition by Viet Nam and the United States to involuntary repatriation. Involuntary repatriation is provided for in the Comprehensive Plan of Action and is consistent with international practices reflecting the responsibility of States towards their own citizens.
23. The Foreign Ministers stressed that implementation of repatriation of Vietnamese boat people, whether voluntary or otherwise, must not impose further burden on the countries of temporary refuge. In this connection, they urgently called for the creation of a special international arrangement for the repatriation of all Vietnamese non-refugees, whereby the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) will be responsible for all aspects of the procedural and financial undertakings for such repatriation. Towards this end, they appealed to the international community to provide necessary support to UNHCR.
24. The Foreign Ministers emphasized that the survival of the Comprehensive Plan of Action hinges on the resolution of the issue of involuntary repatriation. They urged all parties concerned with the viability of the Comprehensive Plan of Action, particularly Viet Nam and the United States, to accept its implementation in its

totality. In this connection, they noted with appreciation the efforts of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in attempting to promote consensus on this issue. However, in the light of the continued deadlock, the Foreign Ministers reiterated the sovereign right of countries of temporary refuge to take whatever action they deem necessary to safeguard their own national interests.

25. The Foreign Ministers expressed their grave concern over the recent upsurge of Cambodian boat people. They requested UNHCR and other parties concerned to take the necessary measures to stop the outflow of this category of boat people and to prevent the exacerbation of the already complicated situation and heavy burdens of the first asylum countries in South-East Asia. They are of the view that measures must be taken to include the Cambodian boat people within the purview of the international efforts to solve the problem.

ZONE OF PEACE, FREEDOM AND NEUTRALITY AND THE SOUTH-EAST ASIA NUCLEAR WEAPON FREE ZONE

26. The Foreign Ministers were of the view that concrete steps should further be taken to implement effectively the ASEAN Programme of Action adopted at the Third ASEAN Summit of 1987 concerning the Zone of Peace, Freedom and Neutrality and the South-East Asia Nuclear Weapon Free Zone. The Foreign Ministers felt that ASEAN should continue and intensify the work on the draft Treaty on South-East Asia Nuclear Weapon Free Zone and promote this concept with other States for the purpose of obtaining their support.

FOLLOW-UP ACTION ON THE DECISIONS OF THE THIRD MEETING OF ASEAN HEADS OF GOVERNMENT

27. The Foreign Ministers reviewed the implementation of the decisions of the Third Meeting of the ASEAN Heads of Government, held at Manila, December 1987. They were pleased to note that considerable progress had been made during the past year, particularly in the establishment of sectoral dialogue relations with the Republic of Korea. An important development in the strengthening of the ASEAN co-ordinating mechanism was the convening of the ASEAN Joint-Ministerial Meeting (JMM) of the Foreign and Economic Ministers. They welcomed the participation of the ASEAN Economic Ministers in the Post-Ministerial Conference, especially as more economic issues were being discussed at these meetings.

28. The Foreign Ministers approved the ASEAN Standing Committee's recommendations on the improvement of the format of the post-ministerial conferences.

ASEAN SECRETARIAT

29. The Foreign Ministers expressed great satisfaction over the initiatives taken by the ASEAN Standing Committee to strengthen the role and effectiveness of the ASEAN mechanism and structures, especially the ASEAN secretariat, and called for sustained efforts in this direction. They welcomed the assistance being rendered

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by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Asian Development Bank (ADB), Canada and the European Community in support of these initiatives.

30. The Foreign Ministers agreed to the establishment of the UNDP-sponsored panel of five eminent persons to study and make the necessary recommendations on strengthening and revamping the structure and mechanism of ASEAN, in particular the ASEAN secretariat.

31. The Foreign Ministers appointed Ch'ng Meng K'ng of Singapore to the new post of Deputy Secretary-General of the ASEAN secretariat for a period of three years. The Foreign Ministers felt that the new post would assist in enhancing the role of the ASEAN secretariat in line with the decision of the Third ASEAN Summit.

REVIEW OF ASEAN CO-OPERATION

32. In reviewing the progress made in ASEAN co-operation over the past year, the Foreign Ministers noted with satisfaction the various programmes and activities undertaken to further promote intra-ASEAN co-operation, particularly in the fields of trade, energy, commodities, social welfare, culture, labour affairs, education, youth development, science and technology and civil service matters.

33. The Foreign Ministers expressed satisfaction that progress had been made in the finalization of Thailand's ASEAN Potash Mining Project and noted that all the six ASEAN member countries would be participating as shareholders in the project.

34. The Foreign Ministers noted that the Revised Basic Agreement on ASEAN Industrial Joint Ventures (AIJV) would be amended in order to extend the deadlines of 1990 for the 60 per cent non-ASEAN equity participation in the AIJV up to the end of 1993.

35. The Foreign Ministers agreed on the establishment of the ASEAN Social Development Fund and, along with the ASEAN Science and Technology Fund, which was created earlier, were convinced that these funds would help promote greater regional co-operation in these fields.

36. The Foreign Ministers welcomed the adoption of the Kuala Lumpur Accord on Environment and Development at the 4th ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on the Environment, held at Subang, Malaysia, on 18 and 19 June 1990, which decided that common ASEAN position on environmental matters should be formulated for presentation to the Ministerial-level Conference on the Environment for Asia and the Pacific and later to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in 1992.

37. The Foreign Ministers noted with satisfaction the progress being made on the preparations for the Visit ASEAN Year 1992 and requested the dialogue countries to contribute to the success of the programme.

PROPOSED ASEAN TREATY OF ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION

38. Cognizant of the urgent need for ASEAN to cope with the rapid and dramatic developments taking place not only in Europe but also in the region, and conscious of the challenges that these events will pose for the viability of ASEAN, the Foreign Ministers felt that it was timely to take more concrete steps towards more effective intra-ASEAN economic co-operation. In this connection, the Foreign Ministers took particular note of the proposal of the Philippines for the conclusion of an ASEAN Treaty of Economic Co-operation and directed their senior officials, in co-ordination with senior economic officials and the directors-general of the ASEAN national secretaries, to consider the setting up of a committee to study the need for a treaty or other framework for ASEAN economic co-operation for submission to the ASEAN economic ministers for its consideration.

PARTICIPATION OF THE PRIVATE SECTOR

39. The Foreign Ministers acknowledge the growing importance of private sector participation in the dialogue process, as well as intra-ASEAN co-operation, and expressed the hope that such participation would be intensified.

40. The Foreign Ministers commended the continuing collaboration among the drug agencies and the non-governmental organizations in ASEAN in the combat against the drug problem. The Ministers also expressed their conviction that the drug problem could be dealt with more effectively through a co-ordinated multidisciplinary approach addressing simultaneously all aspects related to the drug menace in collaboration with the international community.

ASEAN-PACIFIC CO-OPERATION ON HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

41. The Foreign Ministers noted the report of the Fifth Meeting of the Ad Hoc Working Group on ASEAN-Pacific Co-operation on human resources development programme, held at Jakarta on 22 February 1990. They expressed concern over the lack of progress made to date on the implementation of the programme and called upon the dialogue partners for a more positive response to the project proposals submitted by ASEAN.

CO-OPERATION WITH DIALOGUE COUNTRIES AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

42. The Foreign Ministers reviewed the activities being implemented within the framework of ASEAN co-operation with dialogue countries and international organizations and noted with satisfaction the progress made in the various fields, particularly in the areas of development co-operation. The Foreign Ministers, however, expressed their disappointment on the slow progress on issues relating to improved market access for products of export interest to ASEAN.

43. The Foreign Ministers expressed satisfaction with the progress on the implementation of the ASEAN-Australia Economic Co-operation Programme (AAECP),

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Phase II, and the focus given to the areas of trade and investment promotion, science and technology and agro-based projects, with special reference to human resource development. The Foreign Ministers noted the broadening of the ASEAN-Australia Forum's agenda to include co-operation in telecommunications, environment and education.

44. The Foreign Ministers noted with satisfaction the progress in the ASEAN-Canada dialogue relations. The Foreign Ministers also noted that the establishment of the Canada-ASEAN Centre at Singapore had resulted in improved management and co-ordination of the development co-operation programmes. The Foreign Ministers further expressed the hope that there would be greater increase in trade and investment co-operation between ASEAN and Canada. The Foreign Ministers welcomed the offer of the Canadian Government to host a special ASEAN-Canada ministerial meeting at Jasper, Canada, on 5 to 7 October 1990, and hoped that the outcome of the meeting would further enhance the ASEAN-Canada relations.

45. The Foreign Ministers noted the successful outcome of the 8th ASEAN-Economic Community Ministerial Meeting, at Kuching, Malaysia, on 16 and 17 February 1990. In taking note of the developments in the Soviet Union and in Central and Eastern Europe, the Foreign Ministers expressed the hope that the commitment of the Economic Community (EC) to assist these countries towards free-market economies would not be at the expense of ASEAN-EC ties. On the creation of the Single European Market, the Foreign Ministers urged the EC to ensure that its implementation would not adversely affect ASEAN's interests. The Foreign Ministers reaffirmed that industrial co-operation should be accorded high priority in ASEAN-EC relations. The Foreign Ministers further urged the EC to provide improved market access for ASEAN exports.

46. The Foreign Ministers expressed satisfaction over Japan's continuing support for the cultural and development co-operation activities of ASEAN. The Ministers expressed the hope that Japan would give priority consideration to the resolution of existing trade issues between ASEAN and Japan, particularly in the area of market access for products of interest to ASEAN. In this regard, the Ministers welcomed the convening of the first meeting between ASEAN and Japan trade exports at Tokyo, in September 1990, as well as the participation for the first time by the private sector in the forthcoming 12th ASEAN-Japan Forum at Tokyo.

47. The Foreign Ministers welcomed measures to be taken by the New Zealand Government in across-the-board reduction in its tariff and other liberalization programmes in the industrial sector. The Foreign Ministers requested New Zealand to continue to find practical ways to resolve problems and obstacles to facilitate the entry of ASEAN export products to the New Zealand market. The Foreign Ministers also welcomed the implementation of the projects under Inter-institutional Linkages Programme and the finalization of Trade and Investment Promotion Package projects.

48. The Foreign Ministers noted with satisfaction that the ASEAN-United States dialogue continued to serve as an important forum for co-operation in the areas of trade, investment and development. The Foreign Ministers welcomed the signing of the Project Grant Agreement on Private Investment and Trade Opportunities. The

project set new directions for ASEAN-United States co-operation, which would enhance the participation of ASEAN and United States private sectors in ASEAN-United States trade and investment. On the ASEAN-United States Initiative, the Foreign Ministers welcomed the decision of the ASEAN economic ministers and the United States trade representatives to establish a Joint Working Group on ASEAN-United States Economic Relations as a concrete effort not only to strengthen and improve the ASEAN-United States economic and trade relations but also to complement the multilateral trading system under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

49. The Foreign Ministers expressed their appreciation for the UNDP contribution to ASEAN development co-operation. In particular, the Foreign Ministers were pleased to note the preparations being made for the 5th UNDP Cycle (1992-1996) in the development of a programmatic approach to the formulation and implementation of the ASEAN-UNDP technical co-operation.

ASIA-PACIFIC ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION

50. The Foreign Ministers noted with satisfaction the outcome of the Joint Ministerial Meeting, held at Kuching, Malaysia, on 15 February 1990, in which ASEAN reaffirmed its position on Asia-Pacific Economic Co-operation, as stated at the Canberra meeting on 6 and 7 November 1989. ASEAN would continue to be guided by the basic principles stated at the Canberra meeting, which stated, inter alia, that Asia-Pacific Economic Co-operation should continue to be a loose, exploratory and informal consultative process, that the Asia-Pacific Economic Co-operation process should not dilute the identity of ASEAN and that it should not be directed towards the establishment of an economic trading bloc, as this would be contrary to the support of ASEAN for the establishment of a more fair and free-multilateral trading system. In pursuing this goal, ASEAN should take a pragmatic and gradual approach.

51. The Foreign Ministers welcomed the positive results of the two meetings of APEC senior officials, held at Singapore in March and May 1990, and looked forward to the opportunity for consultations with other participants on major economic developments and issues at the forthcoming ministerial meeting at Singapore, from 29 to 31 July 1990.

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC ISSUES

52. The Foreign Ministers noted that the global economic scene was still characterized by the escalation of trade protectionism, including new forms of protectionism, the unstable and low commodity prices, heavy debt burden and the drastic aggravation of reversed transfer of financial flows and the persistent monetary instability. The Foreign Ministers felt that it was therefore essential for the developed and developing countries to enhance their co-operation in addressing the global problems of an increasingly interdependent and integrated world economy.

53. The Foreign Ministers reaffirmed their strong commitment to the successful completion of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations by December 1990 and urged the developed countries to adopt a more forthcoming and positive attitude in the remaining period of the Uruguay Round, taking fully into consideration the areas of interest to the developing countries, particularly tropical products, agriculture, textiles and clothing, and international trading rules, including anti-dumping and countervailing measures. The Foreign Ministers reiterated that special and differential treatment for developing countries was an integral element of the negotiations and that it should be applied to all aspects of the Uruguay Round.

54. The Foreign Ministers expressed concern at the adverse effects that the anti-tropical timber and anti-vegetable oil campaigns in certain developed countries were having on ASEAN exports earnings. The Foreign Ministers noted that an ASEAN ministerial delegation would be visiting the Economic Community and other major consuming countries to counter the anti-tropical timber campaigns. The Foreign Ministers urged the developed countries to provide technical and research expertise to upgrade tropical forest management and development, so as to intensify research and development activities on tropical forests.

55. The Foreign Ministers were of the view that the efforts should be made for the Common Fund for Commodities to become operational as soon as possible, as it would give fresh impetus to international action in the area of commodities.

56. On the global debt problem, the Foreign Ministers expressed their concern over the growing financial outflows from developing countries in the form of external debt payment, which constituted one of the most debilitating deterrents to sustained growth and development. The Foreign Ministers felt that a comprehensive, durable and development-oriented solution to the debt problem, based on the principle of shared responsibility of both debtors and creditors, was imperative.

SUMMIT-LEVEL GROUP FOR SOUTH-SOUTH CONSULTATION AND CO-OPERATION (GROUP OF 15)

57. The Foreign Ministers welcomed the First Meeting of the Summit-level Group for South-South Consultation and Co-operation at Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, from 1 to 3 June 1990. The Foreign Ministers expressed the hope that this forum would further enhance co-operation through the revitalization of the North-South dialogue and the strengthening of South-South co-operation.

SECURITY SITUATION IN SOUTH-EAST ASIA

58. With regard to the South-East Asian region, the Foreign Ministers were of the view that the security situation in the area required careful observation at all times. In that light, they agreed on the need to conduct dialogue on the subject within the context of the Declaration of ASEAN Concord, at Bali, in 1976 and the Kuala Lumpur Declaration on the Zone of Peace, Freedom and Neutrality of 1971.

INTERNATIONAL SECURITY AND DISARMAMENT

59. The Foreign Ministers welcomed the fundamental changes in East-West relations that have significantly improved the international climate for the promotion of peace, security and co-operation among States. In this connection, they further welcomed the positive results achieved recently by the Bush-Gorbachev meeting, as well as the NATO summit meetings that, inter alia, agreed to ease tensions at global and regional levels with particular reference to the European region.

60. The Foreign Ministers noted that the progress made in negotiations on nuclear, chemical and conventional disarmaments has resulted from the improved relations. Further progress in this field will contribute positively to international peace and security.

61. In reiterating their belief that nuclear disarmament negotiations should involve all nations under the aegis of the United Nations, the Foreign Ministers expressed their concern that such negotiations still remain the domain of the super-Powers.

62. The Foreign Ministers noted that the Fourth Review Conference for the Nuclear Weapons Non-proliferation Treaty is scheduled to take place in August 1990. Despite its shortcomings, they expressed their confidence in the Non-proliferation Treaty as an instrument to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons and as a foundation for nuclear disarmament.

63. The Foreign Ministers expressed their support for the initiative by Indonesia, Mexico, Peru, Sri Lanka, Venezuela and Yugoslavia to convene a conference with a view to transforming the Partial Test-Ban Treaty into a Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty. To achieve this objective, they called upon the nuclear-weapon States to co-operate with the non-nuclear-weapon States.

64. The Foreign Ministers welcomed the regional initiative to disseminate information on chemical weapons through seminars or workshops, as was done at Canberra, and the forthcoming one to be organized in Venezuela. These initiatives would create a better appreciation of the urgent need to conclude at the earliest possible date a universal and comprehensive chemical weapons convention.

EASTERN AND CENTRAL EUROPE

65. The Foreign Ministers welcomed the rapid and momentous development currently taking place in Eastern and Central Europe, in particular the establishment of greater political pluralism and movement towards a market economy, thus paving the way for larger trade and investment opportunities there. They looked forward to supporting the strengthening of the relations and the expansion of co-operation between the ASEAN countries and the countries of Eastern Europe in all fields of mutual benefit.

MIDDLE EAST

66. The Foreign Ministers reviewed the situation in the Middle East and expressed concern that, despite positive developments taking place on the international scene, the situation in the occupied territories continues to deteriorate. They stressed the urgency for a settlement and reaffirmed their strong support for the International Peace Conference on the Middle East, under the auspices of the United Nations, in order to achieve a just, comprehensive and lasting solution. They reiterated their full support for the legitimate struggle of the Palestinian people to exercise their inalienable rights, including the right to self-determination and independence, and the restoration of Arab sovereignty over the occupied territories.

67. The Foreign Ministers deplored the creation of new settlements of Jewish immigrants in the Arab occupied territories by Israel. This unjustified act has serious consequences, including changes in the balance of the demographic composition, which would further complicate the search for a political solution to the conflict. This is also in violation of the relevant United Nations resolutions, basic principles of international law, especially the fourth Geneva Convention of 1949, as well as the basic rights of the Palestinian people.

68. The Foreign Ministers expressed their regret over the suspension by the United States of its dialogue with the PLO and called for its early resumption. They expressed their conviction that such a dialogue is an essential ingredient for resolving the Middle East conflict.

LEBANON

69. The Foreign Ministers reiterated their deep concern over the continuing conflict in Lebanon. They reaffirmed their support for the full sovereignty, territorial integrity and national unity of Lebanon. They expressed their belief that the Taif Agreement provides a suitable framework for dialogue and negotiations to preserve the integrity, independence and sovereignty of Lebanon and therefore urged all parties concerned to respect and accept the Taif Agreement.

IRAN-IRAQ

70. The Foreign Ministers welcomed the meeting between the Foreign Ministers of Iran and Iraq, held at Geneva on 4 July 1990, under the auspices of the United Nations.

71. The Foreign Ministers also welcomed the possibility of summit-level talks between the two States, which would contribute to the attainment of peace on the basis of United Nations Security Council resolution 598. They also expressed their full support for the continuing efforts of the United Nations Secretary-General in bridging the differences between the two parties on the implementation of Security Council resolution 598.

72. The Foreign Ministers expressed their appreciation for the contribution made by the United Nations Security Council, as well as the important role of the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group (UNIIMOG) in maintaining the cease-fire and easing the tension.

AFGHANISTAN

73. The Foreign Ministers remained concerned over the prolonged conflict in Afghanistan. They urged all parties concerned to observe the Geneva Agreement on the settlement of the situation relating to Afghanistan and to convene an intra-Afghan dialogue with a view to setting up a broad-based government in which all segments of the Afghan people are represented. They also called for renewed efforts by all parties involved, including the United Nations Secretary-General, to help overcome the present impasse.

SOUTHERN AFRICA

74. The Foreign Ministers reaffirmed their condemnation of the apartheid system, which constitutes a crime against humanity, and reiterated their commitment to work for its total elimination. While welcoming the lifting of the ban on the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC) and other anti-apartheid organizations, as well as the release of Mr. Nelson Mandela, they believed that barriers to the total dismantling of the apartheid system remain in place. They agreed that sanctions by the international community had been responsible for bringing the Pretoria régime to the negotiating table. In this regard, they also agreed that sanctions must be maintained until complete dismantling of apartheid is irreversible.

75. The Foreign Ministers welcomed the newly proclaimed independence of Namibia and its membership in the United Nations and the Commonwealth. They pledged their commitment to work towards closer co-operation with Namibia in meeting the challenges of its post-independence era.

TWENTY-FOURTH ASEAN MINISTERIAL MEETING

76. The Foreign Ministers agreed that the Twenty-fourth ASEAN Ministerial Meeting would be held at Malaysia in June 1991.

77. The delegations of Brunei Darussalam, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand expressed their sincere and deep appreciation to the Government and people of the Republic of Indonesia for their warm and generous hospitality and the excellent facilities and efficient arrangements made for the meeting.

78. The meeting was held in the traditional spirit of ASEAN friendship and solidarity.
